#### SUMMER.

Queen of the year, with thy bannered proces, Dawns strung with diamonds and blazing

with gold. Noons when the purple trails far o'er the moun tains,

Eves when the crimson lies fold upon fold, Nights when the silver moon smiles on ocean, Days when the earth is the bride of the sun-Queen of the year, O theu radiant Summer, How shall we reekon the spoils thou hast WOR!

Rick are thy roses in passionate languer, Singing their hearts out and kissing th

Royal thy lilies that wait for their lovers-Chaste as white vestals and stately are these Glad are thy harvests that laugh on the hill

tops. Burden the meadows till joyously shorn; Sweet are thy winds as they ripple and rustle Through the long ranks of the green ribbor

Tumbles thy surf in its mirth on the shingle, Over the beach pour tny tides at the full, Slip the dark waters o'er inlet and cavern, Glide the white sails and the strong rower'

Everywhere labor and brightness and motion Everywhere silence and shadow and rest-Queen of the year, thou hast all in thy keeping Waking and sleeping are both in thy breast.

List from the orcuard the song of the robin, Haunting the dusk with his story of truth; Look how the criole flashes in splendor, Hark to the dove with his soft cooling rath; Music and fragrance are thine, fairest Summer

Yet it is not for thy wealth or thy grace. Dearest, we prize thee who dream of thy beauty. Veiling our eyes from the sight of thy face.

Rare is thy touching, O potent enchanter, Lo! at the fall of thy gentle caress, Days that are faded return to delight us. Tones that are echoes our memories bless; Only a waft from a hay-mounded mendow, Only a snatch from a waltz of lang syne, Tears roll away, we are young, we are happy, Summer, sweet Sovereign, our hearts' lov is thine.

## PROM SLAVE TO SOVEREIGN.

The Romantic Possibilities of Russian History as Illustrated in the Story of Martha Rabe.

At Ringen, a village of Livonia, Rus sia, on the 27th of January, 1689, a girl was born named Martha Rabe, whose history is so wonderful it seems ideal rather than real.

When she was between 4 and 5 years of age her parents died, leaving her in so destitute a condition that the parish clerk out of pity provided her with a home in his family

Soon afterward Dr. Gluck, a Lutheran minister of Marienburg, near Ringen, on his way through the latter place, chanced to see the child, and was so pleased with her appearance that he colunteered to take her under his own

As the expense necessary to her sup ort was quite an item to one receiving his small income, and, besides, knowing that her advantages would be greater at Mareinburg than at Ringen, the clerk willingly committed Martha

to the minister's care Bright, active, amiable, she shortly endeared herself to every member of Dr. Gluck's household, and, manifesting a great desire to be useful, she was inducted into the mysteries of housekeeping, and rendered his wife notable

In 1702 she was sought in marriage by a brave and honorable officer of the Swedish garrison of the Marienburgthen under the government of Sweden and, with the approval of her foster-

father, consented to become his wife. Just prior to her marriage the strucgle between Russia and Sweden began, and some authors affirm that on her wedding day, others that on the day after, Marienburg was taken by the Russian army. What became of the husbant is not known, though it is certain that his bride never caw him

At this time, less than 14 years old, she had a womanly appearance, and of slight figure, regular features, fair complexion, dark eyes, and was really handsome.

Aware that the Russians were wont to sell their female prisoners, if young and good-looking, as slaves in Turkey she, dreading such a fate, concealed herself in an oven, where she was discovered by the soldiers.

General Bauer, lieutenant of Sheremetif, who commanded the victorious army, seeing her among the captives, was smitten with her beauty, and sent her to his tent, where she was given the superintendence of his domestic affairs

She had been in his service but short time, when Prince Menchikoff saw, and expressed a desire to purchase her. Bauer made a present of his fair servant to the Prince, into whose service she at once passed.

About this time, 1703, she joined the Greek Church, taking the name of

Catherine Alexiewna. Peter the Great enjoyed nothing better than to dine with his favorites quite informally. One day, while seated at the table of Prince Menchikoff, a vision of love iness in the guise of a young woman who had poured wine into his cap caused the laugh on his lips to die away, and, when she went from the

"Who is she?" he asked, tremulous

ly. "My slave," was the response "I desire to purchase her, and will pay any price you may ask."
"I shall be pleased if your Majesty
will accept her," said the Prince, def-

erentially, however averse to parting with his "slave" he may have been. That very day Catherine went to Moscow with the Czar. By her cheerfulness, gentleness, and mental vigor, she acquired great influence over and finally he transacted all business with his ministers in her presence, frequently asking her advice with refer-

erence to important matters. In 1707 he privately married her. For several years the marriage was not made public, but her position and power

were well understood. Peter was subject to attacks of despondency, which amounted almost to insanity, and caused the most sente physical suffering. While they lasted he was absolutely dangerous, but even hesitated not to apthen Catherine proach him, and found that her voice and touch calmed his mind and soothed his pain. So she accompanied him on all his journeys and expeditions, deemng her presence essential to his com

fort, if not to his very existence. March, 1711, he publicly avowed

forms the boundary between the Rusposition was an unfortunate one for Peter, and he found himself completely surrounded by troops numbering five times as many as his own.

For three days the Turks endeavored to force a passage through the Russian lines, unsuccessfully. Then the Grand Vizier, commanding the Sultan's army. resolved to starve out the enemy or compel it to surrender.

Several thousand Russian lives had fallen on the battle-field: their ammunition and provisions were almost exhausted; they suffered terrioly from thirst. Further resistance seemed both spair, retired to his tent.

Despite his orders that no one be admitted to his presence Catherine went to him, and, by her tact and energy, effected the salvation of his honor. At out. A cobweb of fire falls upon foreher dictation Sheremetief wrote a letter o the Grand Vizier, which led to a declaration of peace. The story that she gave her jewels, and money colected from the soldiers, to the Vizier, as a brice, is without foundation.

On the 10th of February, 1712, she was regularly proclaimed Czarina, with considerable pemp and splendor, sembling those which are the pests of though the ceremony was less magnifi-cent than it would have been save for the disasters of the recent war.

For many years Peter and Catherine lived together happily, but in 1724 there was an unpleasantness which led to their seperation, caused by certain rumors affecting her integrity. However, when he died. Jan. 28, 1725, it was in her arms.

Immediately after Peter's death. Catherine was proclaimed Empress of all the Russias. The beginning of her reign was marked by numerous acts of clemency. She freed many prisoners, recalled some who had been exiled, prevented the execution of not a few who had been condemned to death. Nor were her friends of former days forgotten. She pensioned the widow of Dr. Gluck, who had died a prisoner at Moscow; made his son a page, set-tled a large annuity upon each of his two eldest daughters, and advanced he youngest to be one of her maids of

Her reign was of short duration. She died May 27, 1727, of a cancer aggravated by her irregular habits and an excessive use of wine. It has been asserted that her death was caused by poison administered in a cup of wine. But there is no reason for believing such

a report. Some writers have claimed that a desire that one of her own children should succeed to the throne influenced her to embitter the Czar's feelings against Alexis, his son by a wife whom he had divorced; that his son was committed to prison, where he died at her instigation. She has also been charged with causing her husband's death by poisoning him. Both imputations are

It is not to be presumed that her character was wholly free from defects. But, all in all, she was one of the noblest, most extraordinary women that ever lived. So uneducated that she could not write her own name, she possessed traits which would have enabled her to achieve distinction whatever her sphere of life.

# A New Mexico Sand Storm.

lbuquerque Journal. The sand storm constitutes the one nd only disagreeable feature of our New Mexico climate, but this doesn't come often nor remain long, and dis agreeable as it is when its visits occur. paradise itself in comparison with the cyclones of the Mississippi Valley, scattering death and destro tion in their pathway, and is infinitely less disagreeable and uncomfortable than the driving snow storms of the North, the marrow-chilling east winds of the Atlantic coast or the mud that envelops the earth for weeks at a time throughout north, south and east. The storm is never uncomfortably cold, it is never muddy, and never strong enough to be dangerous; it is simply "dirty"—and that expresses all It fills your mouth, and nose, and eyes, and ears; it piles up drifts of sand on the lee sides of the fences. just as drifts of snow are piled up in New England, though not to so great a depth ; it fills the air with sand everywhere, indoors and out; it covers the counters and desks and goods at your store, and the furniture and even the dishes at your house; the tightest windows are not proof against it; it comes in under the doors and around the frames, and filters through the most infinitesimal cracks, through which you would think the air itself could not penetrate; the atmosphere of your room is filled with it, and the paper upon which you try to write is covered with it; like "the gentle dew of heaven," it falls alike upon the just and the unjust, and falls everywhere. It is useless to fight against it, and your best course is to make up your mind at the start to endure it, and say. in the words of Patrick Henry. "Let it come!" But, after all, it is clean dirt; it doesn't stick like mud, and it doesn't soil anything. The blow lasts usually from one to six hours, and when it is over, all you have to do is to "shake yourself;" dusting and sweeping will remove all vestiges of it from house, clothing and furniture ; every outdoor nuisance, every atom of decaying animal or vegetable matter,

# than compensates you for all the dis-agreeableness of the storm.

carefully buried, and the air, purified

and electrified by the sand, is so lux

Some of Fiorida's Pestiferous Products. A Florida letter says: More feared by the traveler in Florida than the Indians are her insects. In some sea sons the flea is omnipresent and in numerable. He is recognized in polite society, and scratching is tolerated, as in Scotland. Ticks abound in the cat-tle pastures. They consist of an Indiarubber sack attach ed to a small corkscrew head, which latter they insert under your cuticle and through which draft your precious sanguinous fluid into the sack. You are apprised of one's presence by suddenly feeling a protuberance as large as a buckshot, ccasioned by the extension of the sack You attempt to drig it off, but succeed he put the best face he could upon it, only in pulling the body away, after which you can dig out the head at your ed: "I am glad to see that there are leisure with your hunting knife. red bug is to found on nearly all the kingdom.

his marriage with Catherine, and called actly where you desire to encamp, and about forty years ago. A descendant upon Russia to acknowledge her as is very apt to appear in a swarm when A few months later hostilities were have never subjected him to microsbegun against him by the Sultan of cop'e examination. To the naked eye Turkey, and he set forth to meet the he has the appearance of a light prick Turks. Near the Pruth, a river that from the point of a very fine needle. He burrows entirely under the cuticle. sian and Turkish dominions, the two The poison is sure in its action. The armies encountered each other. The irritation is insufferable, and the general result is a sore as large as a half dollar, which will resist cure for weeks. Jiggers exist in some localities. They generally insinuate themse' ves between the fingers and toes and deposit an egg. from which is hatched a worm that in many cases, in addition to great pain, causes serious lameness and inconvenience. Mosquitoes, after the 1st of May, become a terrible pest. They are of the small black variety, exceed ingly poisonous, come in clouds, and make life uncadurable in some localities. But the worst of all to the hunter or fisherman is the sand fly. He comes foolish and useless, and Peter, in de-lall at or e and his name is legion. You are hunting on the sea beach among the mangroves or palmettos, or an chored in a bay or cut in one of the keys, when the breeze suddenly dies

> breeze is sufficient to relieve you of them; otherwise they would render some regions uninhabitable.

head, cheeks, neck and hand,

your eyes, ears, nostrils and mouth.

Blind, breath'ess, sore and suffering,

there is nothing for it but to surrender

at once and run or row for your life.

They are infinitesimal black gnats, re-

the Lake Superior forests, and are so

light that the smallest breath of the

BLACK CLOUD. Sale of the Famous Trotting Stallion -- Rec ord, 2:17 1-4 -- Purchased by Mayor M. V

Wagner, of Marshall, Mich. The telegraphic announcement made a few days ago that the famous trotting stallion, Black Cloud, whose brilliant performance upon the turf last season which won both the astonishment and admiration of horsemen, had been sold by the estate of the late Andrew Cuter, of Parma, Mich., to M. V. Wagner, Esq., mayor of Marshall, Mich., has been verified and proven to be correct. Black Cloud is a marvel of beauty and admiration, and is perhaps the handsomest and most magnificent looking horse in a race that ever trotted upon the American turf. A large, finely proportioned horse, with a color, "as black, as black can be," with not a mark upon him, save a small, bright, beautiful star in the forehead. His hair is as fine as silk, and as soft as velvet, his mane and tail are long and heavy, his tail almost touching the ground. When trotting at full speed he is a beautiful sight, with his heavy mane flying in the breeze, his long, even, unerring stride, and so strong his gait, so grand his action, so perfect his every movement, that the lookeron becomes wrapt in wonder and admiration. The noble animal passes into most excellent hands. The purchaser, Mayor M. V. Wagner, of Marshall, Mich., is not only an admirer and lover of good horses, but is also a most excellent business man, and a man of great energy and enterprise. He is a you say? large manufacturer, and is the business And ha manager of the Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., whose excellent Electro Voltaic Belts, and other Electric Appliances for the cure of various diseases of the human body, have, by their virtue and wonderful accomplish ments achieved, an enormous sale, not only throughout the United States, but are shipped to every country throughout the civilized world.

Mayor Wagner has placed Black Cloud in the hands of that noted driver, Peter V. Johnson, of Chicago, will campaign him this season. Under his excellent management we expect to see the horse accomplish wonders.

The Ingenuity of Deception.

New York Sun. · Wooden nutmegs are things of the past, young man," said a grocer. They have been superseded."

"What has taken their places?" "Just step around the counter here and I'll show you. Do you see that box of spices? They look very nice, don't they? Now taste 'em; they taste good, too, as spices go. Well, young man, what do you think of 'em?" "From all appearances I should say that they were a fair lot of spice.' "That is just where your judgment falls short. They are not spices a

"What are they, then?" "Just ground cocoanut shells, flav ored with spice extracts. The differ ence in color comes from burning the shells. Why do I keep 'em? Be-cause people want 'em. Of course they are a fraud from begginning to end. But they are cheap, and people want cheap spices, just as they want everything else cheap. Large quanti-ties are manufactured and shipped all over the country. They are sold as genuine spices, but any grocer with particle of sense knows from the rices that they cannot be the real article You see, they look, taste and smell fully as well as the Simon Pure, but put 'em in food and you will soon see the difference. They do not flavor. A drop of clove extract will smell stronger than than twenty pounds of cloves, but I think the twenty pounds would

flavor more hot rum, don't you? You have no idea of the ingenuity that is used in getting up these and other imitations. The best chemical knowledge is employed. What do you think of stamping out whole peppers and cloves? It is done, though. Young man, the general grocery trade is extending. With glucose for sugar, oleevery festering spot everything that could contaminate the atmosphere, is omargarine for butter, che cent of milk, and cocoanut shell spices it is becoming a big business.'

# The King and the Miller.

uriously exhilarating that the breathing of it is a joy which you feel more Examiner and Chronicle Near Sans Souci, the favorite residence of Frederic the Great, there was a mill, which much interfered with the view from the palace. One day, the King sent to inquire what the owner would take for the mill; and the unexpected reply came that the miller would not sell it for any money. The King, much incensed, gave orders the mill should be pulled down. The miller made no resistence, but folding his

arms, quietly remarked: "The King may do this, but there are laws in Prussia." And he took legal proceedings, the result of which was that the King had to rebuild the mill, and to pay a good sum of money besides in compensation.

Although his Majesty was much chagrined at this end to the matter, he put the best face he could upon it, just laws and upright judges in my

hunting grounds, near fresh we're ox- A sequel to this incident occurred

of whom we have just ne comes. I can not describe him, as I been talking, had come into possession of the mil.

After having struggled for several years against ever increasing poverty. and being at length quite unable to keep on his business, he wrote to the King of Prussia, reminding him of the incident we have just related, and stating that if his Majesty felt so dis-posed, he should be very thankful, in his difficulty, to sell the mill. The king wrote the following reply with

his own hand: My DEAR NEIGHBOR: -I cannot allow you to sell the mill. It must always e in your possession as long as on member of your family exists, for it belongs to the history of Prussia. I regret, however, to hear that you are in such straitened circumstances, and therefore send you herewith \$6,000, in the hope that it may be of some service

in restoring your fortunes.

Consider me always your affectionate neighbor. FREDERIC WILLIAM.

An Exchange of Remedies. "How is it, my dear, that all the men glance up at your window when they pass, while not a soul looks up at me from one end of the day to the other." asked one ancient maid of another, as they met on Clinton street sired to kill the grass and rot the sod and exchanged boxwood kisses yesterday afternoon.

"He, he, do they?" giggled the ther. "I didn't know it. I can't other. iu agine why they do. I'm sure." "I don't think you're any more at-tractive than I am," snifled the first, and yet I never catch a man's eye when

they do it, any more than you do.' "If you will tell me, dear, how you manage it. I will give you a receipe for that wart on your nose. It cured

"Its the fault of the men," simpered

her wart reflectively, "I would like to get rid of that wart. If the recipe is any good, I will be glad to help you a look from a man once while. Tell me what it is, and I'll try

"Not much! You give me your recipe for a man, and then, if it works. I'll give you the formula for the wart. "Oh, mine is sare to work; you've noticed that yourself, for you just said the thickets ready for gathering. What will cure the wart, dear? and then I will tell you why every man who passes our house once looks

up at it when he passes again." Just make an incision in the wart and drop in lemon juice. Now tell me how to catch the men. I'm dying

"Just rub a little soap on the sidewalk, and stand at the window where they can see you as they come down. As they drop, give a little squeal, wring your hands, and look sympathetically after them as they go away. Not one of 'em but what will go a block out of the way to look up at the wo man who pitied, instead of laughed at him the day he sprawled before her window. You try it, and I'll bet you find it as good as your wart remedy. By the way, how much lemon juice did

And having exchanged full particulars, they separated, each hurrying home to try the other's recipe.

A Woman's Invention. Matilda Joslan Gon the invention the cotton gin to Catharine Littlefield Greene, widow of General Greene, of revolutionary memory. She lived in Georgia and saw that it took a negro a full day to separate the seed from a pound of cotton. Eli Whitney, of Connecticut, was then boarding with Mrs, Greene, and his ingenuity was called into play for the construction of a machine to do the work. "The wooden teeth at first tried not doing their work well, Mr. Whit-ney wished to abandon the work altogether, but Mrs. Greene, whose faith in ultimate success never wavered. would not consent; she suggested the substitution of wire. Within ten days from the first conception of Mrs. Greene's idea, a small model was completed, so perfect in its construction that all succeeding gins have been based upon it." The invention enabled a single laborer to clean 300 pounds of cotton in a day, instead of a single pound, and soon made cotton the leading staple of the South. Mrs. Gage ac counts for the fact that Mrs. Greene did not take out a patent in her own name by saying that to have done so would have exposed her to ridicule and

# involved a loss of social position.

Detroit Free Press. At the last .neeting of the Lime-kiln Club Professor Tookay Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Astronomy, introduced a resolution to et that the Lime kiln Club held that if the moon was inhabited at all. it was by the colored race, and that every house was furnished with a piano, and every head of family had a trotting horse and money in the bank. "It am too sudden, Professor, alogether too sudden," replied Brother Garduer; "let de Committee on Astronomy fust be sartin' dat de meon am inhabited. Git de lay of de land. Find out wheder de people run to terbacker, cotton, or co'n. Kinder peek aroun' a leetle and diskiver if it ain't cheaper to slide down hill dan to keep a hoss an' bu~gy. De Cha'r declare' de resolution outer order,''

# To Keep Tires on Wheels.

A correspondent of a Virginia paper states that tires may be kept on wheels by the following process: "I ironed a wagon some years ago for my own use and before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil, and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I also ironed a uggy for my own use seven years ago. and the tires are as tight as when put on. My method of filling the felloes as follows: I use a long cast iron heater made for the purpose. The oil is brought to a boiling heat, and the wheel is placed on a stick so as to hang in the oil. An hour is sufficient for a common sized felloe, of which the timber should be dry, as green wood will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil does not get hotter than the boiling heat, else the wood might be set on fire and burned. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water and much more dur-

The late General Andrew Browne, o Dublin, was once in a London club where an ultra-affected young noble-man was loudly proclaiming that no gigar worth smoking could be got for less than two shillings sixpense, and at the same time was descanting upon the merits of a cigar he had just accepted from Browne. "Faith," cried the General, "is it two and a half shillings ye'd pay? It's never more than two and a half pence I've paid for such a cigar as ye're smoking now.

FROM KANKAKEE TO WACKEGAN.

Traveler's Magazine.
"Where do you go, my pretty maid?" The instanating drummer said "I'm go'rg all the way," said she,

"To my humble home in Kankakee!" Then after waiting a little while-"May I ask, sir, where do you go!" And the drummer answered with a smile, "To my lordly home at Kokomo!"

Then outright spoke the conductor bola; "There's some mistake between you two, If you're going home, you've missed your hole For this train goes to Kalamazoo!"

'Oh, what shall I do," the maiden cried. "They'll think I'm dead, my ma and pa!" Too bad !" the startled drummer sighed "Come to my friends in Waukesha!"

And she smiled and blushed and quite forget That he was but a stranger man, And the blunder altered her whole let. For they got married at Wankegan.

#### BREAKING PRAIRIE SOD.

Kansas Farmer. The time and manner of breaking prairie sod are determined to best advantage by a consideration of the immediate object to be attained. If it is deonly, the best time to break is after the grass has started well to grow and when

it is growing rapidly. Two inches in depth then is deep enough. If the object is to plant seed at once and raise a crop, then the kind of seed to be planted has something to do in determining the depth of plowing, but the the fortunate one. "I don't know why time, of course, depends on when you are ready and how soon you wish to plant. For potatoes, three inches is deep enough. Let the seed be placed by hand under the edge of every third "Really," sighed the other, rubbing furrow of ordinary breaking, turning the next sod over for a covering. Potatoes raised in this manner need no culin a tivation. Indeed, sod plowed that deep cannot well be cultivated the first three months. The best potatoes we ever raised in Kansas were grown on this

found the potatoes neatly placed in lit-

If it is intended to raise a crop of vegetables, or of good corn, or, indeed a full crop of anything except potatoes, it is necessary to break deep enough to allow immediate working with harrows so as to make a bed of loose earth to cultivate and to fill up all the little loose air chambers about the sods. There are two methods of breaking for this purpose. One is to run the plow six or seven inches deep. If the sod is laid over on one edge, rather than flat, the work of pulverizing and filling is easier, though there will be more sod bunches torn up and left on the surface. These may cause more or less trouble to after working by reason of their tendency to take root and grow. When the sod is laid over flat, it requires more work to make the surface loose, but the after

more thoroughly covered. Another method is better, but it requires still more work. First, run three 2-inch-deep furrows where the land is His vigoreus exercise rapidly diminto be opened, and throw the sods away, ishes the amount of water in the al-Then on that uncovered space, open up ready very thick blood and other the land with three fresh furrows, six changes quickly follow, the blood cirinches deep. Then turn a two-inchdeep sod into the deep furrow, and on its part. The animal looses his keentop of that throw a six-inch-deep slice, and so continue till the ground is all plowed. This separates the sod cleanly from the under earth, and it (the sod) is all buried under six inches of earth that can be broken and pulverized by harrow and rollers. It gives a deep bed of fresh, mellow earth, that in an ordinary season will produce a heavy crop of anything that is planted on it. A good garden can be made thus.

#### PREVENTION OF DISEASES IN AN-IMALS.

ADDRESS BY W. L. WILLIAMS, V. S., f Bloomington, Ill., Before the Agricultural Inst

tute of the Illinois Industrial University. The drinking water for animals furnishes the farmer a profitable study in the way of preventing disease. At this day it is scarcely necessary to condemn the dirty, stagnant ponds from which so many of our animals were compelled to drink a few years ago and yet we may still see what is even worse, a well in the barn-yard so poorly constructed that much of the surface water charged with decaying matter, flows directly into the well, or the cover is poor and rats or other vermin endangering the health of the animals compelled to drink the water. In certain limestone districts, many male cattle and sheep die annually from the deposits in the sheath or among the hairs | was swell. about the opening, easily prevented when taken in time, by trimming away preventing in any of our valuable bulls and rams by substituting cistern for well water.

The evil effects of allowing large quantities of cold water to warm, fatigued animals, or immediately after a full feed are too well known to need mention here.

disorders may be avoided by careful construction, especially in direction of drained stables, with their evil effects, are entirely too common, especially when we remember that drainage costs damp stalls, with no way for the urine to escape, which decomposing, sends off unhealthy gases to enter and break

causing catarrh, pleurisy, perhaps diet. founder, when ventilating by a few so the irritating effects of the ammonia dirty and sour. on the eyes, causing inflamation of inducements to exercise intelligent

many forms of lameness, also many generalj diseases, such as the colic, cold, are too well known to each of you laxative and very easily digested, and to need dwelling on here.

Galls and bruises are more readily prevented by properly adjusting your harness, than they are cured by the best remedies, besides the loss of the animal's work at a busy season. A sprained shoulder or sweeney can be imported draft horses possess more vibrought on in half a day by an ill-fitting tality than some persons are willing to collar, uneven traces, or by the animal pulling away from his mate, when a not die every time they get sick or are few minutes would suffice, perhaps, to fix the harness properly, or in case of side pulling changing to the other side might break the habit and prevent the injury, which would require weeks or months to cure. How often we see drivers start on a long journey at a break-neck speed' probably soon after eating, and keeping up his furious gait for two or three miles, or as long as the animal feels good and wants to go, and then finishes his trip at a slow pace, the fatigued animal needing to be urged to get him along, when had the anplan. In the fall we raised the sods and imal been held back during the first of the journey, he could have completed it in a shorter time without urging, and feeling fresh and well.

> Heavyl esses and much annoyance frequently occur from lack of exercise, especially in case of male breeding animals, but we can readily see the value of careful exercise in ordinary work animals, which at times are compelled to stand tied by the head for days and weeks, becoming hide bound, constipated and unthrifty, when with a little reedom each day they wyuld remain strong and vigorous. Sometimes we see a robust animal, working moderately every day and well fed, so that his entire system is overcharged with rich. thick blood, but two or three rainy days come and he is kept in his stable with full allowance of food, and all this time the blood is becoming richer and put to work, feeling more vigorous her husband to do all the develtry than usual, and appearing to delight in his work and takes hold with energy. culates imperfectly and fails to fulfill ness, becomes stiff about the loins, sweats profusely, trembles and if not stopped soon falls in the road and is unable to rise for hours, days or weeks. often never. The disorder is sometimes called agoturia, at other times spinal meningitis, but rob the disease of its mystery and Latin, and we have simply too much feed with no exercise, and bearing this in mind you only need to feed such animals very light and allow

In the cure of disease, judicious care and gentle nursing form two of the most essential parts of the treatment, sufficing themselves to carry the animal through many milder forms of disease without the aid of medicine. Especially is this true in most cases of such epizootica as our late pink eye, as it occurred in the country, where the is described thus: animals could have plenty of pure air. In this disease three of the most noticeable symptoms were constipation, inflamed eyelids and painfully sore legs. The constipation could be overcome, by grass, bran, scalded oats, etc., the inflammation of the eyes could be lessened by keeping them darkened and with made a great feast, burned up booing occasionally with cold water, allowed to fall in and decay: greatly and the stiff, painful legs could be benefitted by fomenting with warm water and applying flannel bandages after wards, while the self-limited disease run its conrse in a few days and all

daily exercise when not worked.

Good shelter and bedding are among the irst essentials to successful treatthe hairs and cleansing the parts with men. If a horse fells in the road, and warm water. A still more serious ef- cannet rise, no time should be lost include and grated rind of one lemon, a ect of hard water on male animals in loading him on a sled or some boards, limestone districts is stone in the blad- and conveying him to comfortable der, which is well worth the trouble of quarter or if this should be impractamilk; mix the flour and part of the ble, make a shelter over the animal as he lies.

Good bedding for a prostrate animal or of e getting up and down a great deal, is the solutely necessary if you wish the animal to recover without having bad bed sores. Numerous cases have come to my notice where animals have taken colic or diarrhoea or In the way of stables, many serious other form of disease while on the road, and instead of stopping the anidrainage, ventilalion and light. Badly mal as soon as noted to be amiss, the caten cold. driver continues his journey for several miles, making the case so much worse by the work that no amount of but little and is worth so much. No skill might suffice to save the animal; one can well expect healthy stock if when had he stopped the animal at the they are compelled to lie or stand in first, and allowed it to rest quietly, even without any treatment at all, it would quite likely have recovered.

In the various fevers, much comfort and good may be done the animal by down the systems of the animals compelled to breathe it, hence we see ani- hand-rubbing and bandaging the cold

mals so exposed, suffering from blood limbs, while constipation of the bowels poisoning, colds and chest diseases. A | which is so commonly present, may poorly drained stable is, as a gereral usually be safely and effectually rerule, poorly ventilated, also, so that an- lieved by warm bran mash, flax seed imals frequently stand in a direct draft, meal, green grass or other laxative

The sick animal is usually dainty windows, high enough above the horse about his feed, and should be allowed that the incoming air will not strike di- only light, easily digested food, trying rectly upon him, would obviate the various kinds and allowing as a rule trouble. Cleanliness and careful bed- what he likes best, avoiding too much ding animals, so as to keep the stalls at a time, as he is apt to be turned dry and fresh, often prevents grave against a food if some of it is allowed disorders of the general system, and al- to lay in his feed box until it becomes

In excessively sore throat, when solthem and blindness. In working, great id food cannot be swallowed, the animal frequently derives great benefit care present themselves on every side. from bran tea or gruel, or still better, The evils of over driving, including most animals in such condition will drink fresh milk freely if it is allowed them, being apparently more easily founder, and chest diseases from taking swallowed than water, is nutritious, will frequently do more towards carrying a colt through distemper, with bad sore throat, than all the medicine you

can give it. Although foreign to my subject, it shows one thing more, to-wit: that our give them credit for, and that they do accidentally injured.

### Dressing Poultry.

But very few know how to pick poultry speedily and without tearing the flesh. This is the proper way, and then you can do the work speedily, and not have to pick the feathers one at a time with the thumb and forefinger: Hang the fowl by the feet with a small cord; then, with a small knife, give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth; after the blood has stopped running a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up into the back part of the head, which will cause a twitching of the muscles. Now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most ten-der chicken. Before he attempts to kick you can have him perfectly bare.

## Weeds on Walks.

A correspondent of the London Journal of Horticulture finds gas-tar water very effective for cleansing weeds and mossy walks: "We give all our walks one appli cation annually about this time through a fine-nosed watering can, taking care that none is split on the grass. Moss and weeds are destroyed instantly, and a weed on our walks is a rarky till the following autumn, when another dose speedily disposes of them. Worms, which are so troublesome them. Worms, which are so troublesome about this time of the year on the virges of the grass, will not come near their old haunts for the rest of the season.

# Shakeepeare's "Macbeth" Taken From the

Rev. Richard Lee, D. D.

You willfind the principal characters thicker. After the few days have Jezebel in the Bible is 'Lady Macbeth' cultivation is easier, and the sod is passed, he is taken from the stall and in the play. She it was that stirred by he did. Then take Haznel, a servant to the King. Under the inflaence of his wife, Jezebel, he plots to kill his master, and become king of Syria in his stead. This plot is successful, and Hazael is crowned King. This character exactly suits that of "Macbeth." The miner characters can also be found in the Bible. Of course, Shakespeare has altered the words, but the plot and characters are to be found there. Dr. Halsey in his lectures on Shakespeare at Princeton College, stated that Shakspeare's regular practice was to study the Bible seven hours a day. There were not so many Bibles in his time as there are now, but although very costly, he had one, and made a daily tice of studying it. Where Dr. Halsey got his information I do not know, but

presume he is correct. Though Shakespeare was undoubt-edly a great man, I think he is considerably overrated, so far as his originality is concerned. I think he was not indowed with the genius of originality. but rather with the genius of arranging the writings of those gone before, and re-writing them in an attractive style.

An Indian View of White Politics. In H. H.'s concluding illustrated article on the Franciscan Missions of Calfornia, in the June "Century, effect of white example upon the Indian is described thus: "In a curious pamphlet left by one of the old friars, Father Boscana, is told a droll story of the logical inferences some of them drew from the political situations among their supposed betters. It was a band of San Diego Indians. When they heard that the Spanish viceroy in the city of Mexico had been killed, and a Mexican made emperor in his place, they forthstead. To the stringent reproofs of the horrified friars they made answer: 'Have you not done the same in Mexico? You say your king was not good, and you killed him. Well, our captain was not good, and we burned him. If the new one turns out bad, we will burn him, too'—a memorable instance of the superiority of example to precept."

DELICIOUS LEMON PUDDING .- The juice and grated rind of one lemon, a three well-rounded tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, one pint of rich and rind of lemon, the cup of sugar, yolks well beaten, the rest of the milk (after having rinsed out the el, with it), line a paste with pull past one-fourth of an inch thick, bake in a quick oven until done. Beat whites to a stiff froth. add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, spread ever the top, return to oven and brown, Serve with very cold cream, or, for a very nice dish, add whipped ream. This is a rich, but not expen-

The withered leaf is not dead and ost. There are forces in it and around it, though working in inverse order, else how could it rot? Despise not the rag from which paper is made, or the litter from which the earth makes corn. It is a singular thing, but the most pleasant period of a dentist's life is when

e looks down in the mouth. A plucky job—dressing fowls. Dyeing at his post—the barber. Men of the times—clockmakers. How one pugilist does love to knuckle to another!